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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Mr. Gladstone informed the House of Commons yesterday that the Government of Great Britain had no intention of offering counsel to the Egyptian Government. === It was stated that France and China had agreed to refer their differences to the arbitration of the American Minister.

Troops were called out to protect from a mob the House of Deputies of Belgium, in Brussels.

An application was made in London for the appointment of a receiver for Mr. Gye's Royal Ital-1an Opera Company. . The Emperors William and Francis Joseph met at Ischl. - There were more cases of cholera in Southern Europe.

DOMESTIC .- Mr. Blaine was received at Old Orchard by an immense crowd and made an address. Iron trade in Pittsburg is dull. Efforts

to reorganize the whiskey pool have failed. Cheney Ames, a young man of Elmore's Corners, N. Y., committed suicide. - Candidates for Congress were nominated in many districts. Troops are about to enter the Indian Territory to remove intruders. — First Controller of the Treasury has decided against the Creek Indian claim. = = Race for the Goelet Cup again postponed. H. A. Frederick and Dr. J. B. Weida, of Philadelphia, confess to having stolen the body of John May, murderer and suicide, McManus, of St Paul, committed suicide. Jim Renwick, Lizzie Dwyer, Trollope and Rienzi

won the Saratoga races. CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Greely fleet arrived

late last night. ____ The Atalanta easily surpassed the other steam yachts yesterday. Frankie B., Error, Chantieleer, Miss Woodford, Dan K. and Trombone won the Monmouth Park races. - The will of Royal Phelps was filed. Assistant District-Attorney Allen replied to Inspector Byrnes, — The New-York League nine was beaten by the Providence club. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains), 85.11 cents. = Stocks opened lower and heavy, and with some fluctuations continued to decline and closed weak.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate partly cloudy and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 72°; lowest, 67°;

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1.35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The marked reduction in the amount of traffic on the canals so far this season compared with the corresponding period of last year is probably in great measure due to the fact that within about a year two new trunk line railroads-the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the West Shore-have been extended to Buffalo. This has given shippers there many more facilities for sending bulky freight by rail than formerly, and in faster time and at cheaper rates, too. The decrease in tonnage, however, is no argument against free canals. It would have been much greater if they had not been free.

Shipwrecks occur so often off Sable Island that one would naturally suppose the Canadian authorities would make the life-saving station there as complete as possible; but apparently it is lacking in some respects. The passengers of motive. The most shameless drab on the the wrecked Amsterdam who landed there streets can say that of the accusation made by had an awfully rough time even after they were ashore. If Canada is too poor to equip the station properly, it might be a good idea to give other nations a chance to contribute to put seems to be a kind of international point of miller, as President Eliot has proved in his

It was worth a ride through the rain to Monmouth Park yesterday, and a tramp through the yellow Jersey mud of the grounds, to see that marvellous combination of beauty and speed, the Dwyer Brothers' Miss Woodford, win the Eatontown Stakes. No handsomer thoroughbred ever darted by a judges' stand, and no fleeter filly ever appeared on an American turf. Miss Woodford is just as indisputably a star of the first magnitude among runners as Maud S. is among trotters. The once almost irrecistible Dwyer stable has now hardly an animal in it that can win a race except Miss Woodford. Nearly all its other flyers are disabled or under

gleam triumphantly, no matter how strong may be the forces arrayed against the red and blue.

Every friend of peace will hope that there is truth in the rumor that the differences between the arbitration of the American Minister to China. The war which threatens certainly would be terrible, and there is nothing about Gladstone's political sagacity with the aid of the difficulty as it now stands which could not be adjusted by an impartial third person. The assertion that the representative of the United States is to act as peacemaker strikes us as unwisely challenged the Government to a vote being likely enough, in view of the strained relations between France and most of the European Powers.

The white intruders who have attempted recently to settle within the Indian Territory will probably find out to-day or to-morrow that they made a great mistake when they thought the Government at Washington would not trouble them. Troops have been ordered to oust all of them directly. The matter should not end this time when the invaders have been driven off. The laws are too lenient to allow much to be done in the way of punishing white men who settle upon Indian land; but a good many of this Oklahoma party have been put off the forbidden territory before. For a second invasion each one is liable to a fine of \$1,000. This ought now to be inflicted on all the guilty men who can be caught—and who have \$1,000.

Mr. Allen's contribution to the literature of the quarrel between the Detective Bureau and the District-Attorney's office is the best that has yet been published. Aside from the blemish of the use of adjectives that are needlessly strong, he scores several points against Inspector Byrnes. He shows that some of the latter's charges against himself (Mr. Allen) and Mr. McKeon in connection with the trial of Mrs. Mandelbaum some years ago, must be false, as neither he nor Mr. McKeon was then connected with the District-Attorney's office. The weakest places both in Mr. Byrnes's and Mr. Allen's charges are where they base their statements upon something Mr. McKeon said or did. Those points, of course, cannot count as anything, for unfortunately Mr. McKeon is dead and therefore is unable to substantiate or deny what either disputant says.

THE IMPUDENCE OF MR. SCHURZ. The Sun (Democratic) expresses itself as amazed at the immensity of Carl Schurz's impudence." Most people, whether Democrats or Republicans, who have not had occasion to make a study of him will experience the same emotion. The most striking feature of Mr. Schurz's long speech is its impudence. It offers no new facts. It taxes the patience of the publie by repetition at great length of scandals which fair-minded and honorable men long ago dismissed from mind as unworthy of lattention. It is conspicuously lacking in that keen reasoning power which Mr. Schurz has formerly employed by turns against both parties. It offers no new reason-and, strictly speaking, no reason at all-for the election to the Presidency of such a man as Cleveland. But it does not lack impudence.

It is superlatively impudent in Mr. Schurz to say that his exalted moral excellence enables him to detect impurity where many of the best and noblest men in the country, after faithful and conscientions examination, declare that they find none. Be it remembered that there are no new facts in the matter; Mr. Schurz himself can find not a new fact to produce against Mr. Blaine. All that he knows has been known for years to the eminent men who give their hearty support to the Republican candidate. But, he says, he is too pure, while they are not oo pure, to support "a tainted man."

Such insolence merits harsher words than THE TRIBUNE cares to use. Mr. Schurz is not the equal, in purity of motive or personal integrity, of President White, or President Anderson, or John G. Whittier, or Mr. Lodge, or the Hon, Sherman S. Rogers, or William M. Evarts, or Governor Robinson, or Judge E. R. Hoar, So much, at least, may be said without passing the limits of the strictest courtesy. Accusa tions have never tainted them. Speeches have never been made by them for pay. Not one of them has ever declared a man unfit to be President, and afterward supported that man and taken a seat in his Cabinet. The same may be said of thousands of pure and eminent men who now declare that they have conscientiously considered all that has been alleged against Mr. Blaine and find nothing that ought to weigh against him. Mr. Schurz ought to know that the world does not deem him the equal of such untainted and disinterested men. When he pretends to be too pure to support a candidate for whom such men speak, he invites public contempt.

If Mr. Schurz should have meted out to him the judgment he applies to those he is interested to defeat, he would be considered a very disreputable character indeed. For he believes a scandal on the strength of the unsupported word of one man, and against the word of a statesman of long and honorable public record. On stronger evidence than that, Mr. Schurz might have brought against him all the accusations which "tainted" his reputation in Wisconsin or in the Interior Department. On his behalf the world has exercised that charity if not justice which he denies to others. He maintains that he is quite too virtuous to support any man whose reputation has ever been tainted," and he reckons that a statesman's reputation is tainted whenever an accusation is rought against him which, in the nature of things, it is not possible for him absolutely to disprove. On that basis, Mr. Schurz has been a tainted man ever since he entered public life It has been possible for him to hold up his head, and to claim to be an honest man, only because the world has been infinitely more charitable toward him than he is in condemning Mr.

Blaine. It is superlatively impudent, too, for Mr. Schurz to insist that "the tariff question has nothing to do with the motives of our opposi-It pleases Mr. Schurz to say that it is tion." "a lie" to attribute the opposition to that the policeman who arrests her. Anger is not a sign of conscious rectitude, in such a case as this; it is a sign of detected dishonesty. Mr. Schurz has tried to cheat his countrymen, as the place in good order. After all, Sable Island Mr. Curtis has proved in the letter to Kitzpublished statement, as Mr. Putnam has proved in his letter to Mr. Richardson. When a man is caught trying to swindle, it is natural for him to use barsh words.

A NEW POLICY IN EGYPT.

Mr. Gladstone has shown great skill in extricating the Ministry from a perilous position. The disasters in the Soudan were followed by an entangling alliance with France which impaired the confidence of the Liberals in their leader. On the eve of the Conference the situation of the Ministry seemed desperate. Their majority in the Commons had been reduced to a narrow margin in the second debate on a vote | ish Consuls. The election of Mr. Blaine will do of censure. Dissatisfaction had been steadily

the solid vote of the Irish party." A third vote of confidence promised to be critical, and as the country had not shown signs of taking a vital nterest in the fate of the Franchise bill, the Ministry if 'defeated seemed destined to a prethe French and the Chinese are to be settled by mature appeal to the electors, on the ground of an unintelligible and unsuccessful policy in Egypt. This crisis has been averted by Mr. Lord Salisbury's obstinacy. When the Conference met, the Government's concessions to France were not disclosed. The Conservatives of confidence, and when their offer was accepted abruptly withdrew. The Franchise bill was rejected by the Lords and a great popular agitation in behalf of reform was organized. Then came the collapse of the Conference, and with it England's release from the concessions made to a jealous and overbearing rival. Only one thing more was needed to complete the demoralization of the Conservatives. This was the positive change of front in Egypt which Mr. Gladstone has announced this week. A stronger and more intelligible policy has been proclaimed. General Gordon is to be rescued; the Soudan is to be pacified; and English responsibilities are no longer to be shirked at Cairo. ¿The Prime Minister's sincerity in struggling

against the inevitable consequences of Tel-el-Kebir cannot be called in question. On general principles he has been opposed to the extension of the British Empire. He believes that the burdens of foreign administration ought not to be increased and that Englishmen are already doing more of the world's work than they ought ever to have undertaken. He hoped to make Egypt a self-austaining State by strengthening the authority of the Khedive and introducing various administrative reforms. He has failed to accomplish his purpose. Egypt could not be governed by natives in accordance with European principles. There were no materials either for a militia, an army or a reform civil service. Egyptians could govern their country in their own way, but not in the English way and the attempt to combine incongruous elements and ideas ended in a lamentable failure. Mr. Gladstone has made a gallant struggle, but his final defeat was inevitable. His declaration this week shows that he has yielded to the advice and warnings of his associates and is now prepared to adopt a stronger policy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is to be sent to Cairo to make temporary arrangements for the relief of the Egyptian Treasury, and Lord Northbrook, who is known to favor an English administration of the country, is commissioned to formulate a new scheme of government Evacuation even of the Soudan is now declared to be out of the question. General Gordon is to be rescued and order restored in the Upper Nile as far as Khartoum. There is no longer the slightest trace of vacillation and uncertainty in Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy. It will satisfy Englishmen and silence the carping criticism of the Opposition. The Reform bill now has a clear field.

WILL CLEVELAND RESIGN THE GOVER-NORSHIP 1

Your bona fide administrative reformer would scarcely think it the thing to be engaged in running for one great office while holding another. Governor Cleveland is reported by a dozer correspondents as being hard at work upon hi letter of acceptance and cognate duties growing out of his Presidential candidacy. But those are not the duties that he was elected to perform. He was elected to perform the duties of Governor-salary \$10,000 a year and a free nouse. No man can serve two masters. Mr Cleveland cannot serve the people of this State as their Governor and the Democratic party as their Presidential candidate. His neglect to appreciate this fact and to act upon it by resign ing the Governorship is not to his credit. I has a tendency to convince even those who have most thoroughly believed in him that they have been mistaken in the quality of the man-that he is not much of an administrative reformer,

. The office of Governor of this great State is weighty and responsible enough to engross all be time and attention of the incumbent. Mr Cleveland was elected to it on that understandng. The Constitution of the State makes provision for filling the office in case the Governor eneates it. These considerations concur in indicating the propriety of his resignation. In failing to resign he sets a bad example-particularly bad for one who is especially commended as the consummate flower of administrative reform. Administrative reform should be made of sterner stuff, of stuff less ambitious

for personal preferment. Of course it may be said in Mr. Cleveland's defence that his Presidential candidacy is sure to end in defeat, and that a man is hardly to be expected to resign a Governorship for nothing. But Mr. Cleveland might have thought of that when the Presidential nomination was tendered nim and respectfully but firmly declined it.

Having accepted the nomination, he ought ither to resign or else state in his letter of accentance that the report that he is an administrative reformer is without foundation.

A VOICE FROM THE ISTHMUS, One of the heartiest tributes paid to Mr Blaine as a candidate in sympathy with American traditions and ideas comes from the United tates of Colombia. There is a little journal there known as The Shipping List, published by an outspoken Republican, who has within him the strong fibre of American manhood. It welcomes the nomination of Mr. Blaine with exaltation and gratitude. It pronounces him a candidate who will make "the most American President since the lamented Lincoln," and declares that since the news of his nomination has een received in South America "the status of American citizenship has advanced 50 per cent." Its grounds for rejoicing are briefly

stated: Those of us who have passed a considerable parties out lives in foreign lands know how weak is the status of an American citizen. Our nationality is at so low ar sh that it is a jest-word throughout Spanish-America. buring eighteen years' residence here, we have been ashamed of our nationality a hundred times. Cases have cen known in the far interior where our countryme have denied their birthright and claimed that of Great Britain. How long shall this discraceful state of affairs continue! Not langer than till James G. Blaine shapes he foreign policy of the United States. With his elecion we feel that our shame at our nationality would cease; that in assemblies of mixed nationalities we could with pride say: "We are Americans!" and spell 1 ith a big "A." With James G. Blaine President, or ountrymen abroad would no longer be abused, insulted murdered, with impunity. Their blood, as that of the rew of the Virginius, would be paid for at the price of would no longer need to shelter themselves under the folds of the British flag. American nationslity would then be above par; the denying of their own to claim that of Great Britain would make forever.

Few Americans can read such a confession as this without mortification. Here is a deliberate statement from an American who has resided ighteen years in South America, to the effect that nationality in the greatest Republic on earth has become a jest-word and a source of shame, and that Americans deny their birthright and travel with passports obtained from Britmuch to restore dignity and prestige to American a cloud. But, while this wonderful filly can run | increasing and the Conservatives had reason to | citizenship in South America. This is the she ran yesterday, the Brooklyn colors will count upon numerous Liberal defections and reason why his nomination has been welcomed

by proud-spirited Americans in the Spanish republics. The English Pall Mall Gazette has predicted that the "Beaconsfield beyond the sea would destroy British influence and trade" in South America. Mr. Blaine seeks "the conquests of peace" and an extension of trade with the republics of this continent. His election implies a vigorous and enlightened commercial policy; and it will also tend to strengthen the status of American citizenship the world over.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

You fear that another party coming into power will, in You fear that another party coming may be the segrences to get po session of the offices, turn out the good together with the bad, and you ask whether there is a man who as President would be strong enough to withstand the pressure of his partisons. I admit you cannot find many strong enough to do this, but I do not toink I risk anything in saying that Mr. Ceveland is one of the lew.—[Mr. Schurz's Brooklyn speech.

Thus did Mr. Schurz roar gently as a sucking dove in regard to the chances that Civil Service reform would have under a Democratic restoration. How his hearers must have laughed in their sleeves as they listened to him, remembering that this is the identical Mr. Carl Schurz who only a little while ago publicly remarked: "But one thing is certain, that the Democratic party, after its fashion, will reform the Civil Service. That it will certainly do; it will do it according to an old Democratic principle-to the victor belong the spoils. That principle is of Democratic origin and the Democratic party has adhered to it with a fidelity worth; of the best cause." Suppose some bold bad man had got up in the Brooklyn meeting and begged leave to call the attention of the audience to this last quoted utterance of Mr. Schurz! The eloquent Carl would have " smiled a sort of sickly smile and remarked that owing to a bad attack of boweddown heart he would cut short his remarks about Civil Service reform.

The convess is intended to be an active and aggressive one. The peculiarity of the campaign in this rists and airy is that everything adverse to us is on the surface, while a great deal that is hidden and has not yet been revealed is in our favor.—[Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

So we must look out for another Morey forgery Many suspected as much when "Seven-Mule" Barnum was selected to manage the cause of Purity and Reform. Unwittingly, however, the chairman admits that there is a great deal "on the surface" that is adverse to the Democratic ticket. We should say so.

When we consider the appearance of Mr. Carl Schurz as the advocate of a Democratic condidate for President, we are amazed at the immensity of his Impudence.—[The New-York Sun.

Mr. Schurz has taken his morals and his oratory to a poor market when the leading Democratic journal of the country saubs him for his impu-

If he [the Rev. Mr. Bull has not been begging money from both parties during the past three years as an "Independent," he ought to make it clear very promptly and also publish any correspondence he has had with Steve Elkins. We are greatly afcaid he has been giving too much of the time due to discourageation to watching -{The New-York Eve

The Post has made a closer study of the Buffalo candals than we have, and has evolved some of the most curious ethical distinctions ever contributed to a wicked world's working stock of morals. We have had neither time nor taste for such discussions, and have been content to take what is necessary to know about the scandals from Demo eratic journals like Mr. Purcell's Lochester Union, Mr. John McLean's Cincinnati Enquirer, and The Evening Post. But one fact has not escaped us: namely, that the charges were not made by one man in Buffalo, but by the clergy of all denominations. It is hardly worth while, therefore, for the Cleveland organs to single out the Rev. Mr. Ball, as they are now doing, and to subject him to merciless defamation. Let them direct their sneers and ridicule against the clergy of Buffalo. Let them make the bold charge that immorality is openly preached from every pulpit in that town. them screw up their courage and accuse them all, every preacher there, of being an "Independent"

like Mr. Ball.

This is an admission of considerable Interest to the friends of other Democratic candidates who strongly suspected the conspiracy to force Cleveland upon the party as the choice and instrumen of Mr. Tilden, but were not quite able to prove it The circumstance that the letter of declination 'was prepared many weeks," and known to Mr. Tilden's ring, supplies the needed link in the chain

To day, if you were to take the National platform of the Republican party and read it is a Democratic con-vention, or if you should take the platform of the Demo-cratic porty and read it in a Republican convention, tak-low cure only to substitute the name Republican for Demlog only to substitute the mane Republican for Demonstrative measurity, and vice verse, yen would not shock any one's recings. And so, little by it is, administrative methods and honesty in politics have come before the American people as the great questions of the day. We and those who not with us believe that for each ballot we put hits the box, once citizen must answer to like own conscience.—(Horace E. Dendog, introducing Carl Schurz in Brooklyn. You must tell the truth during the canvass as well

as vote on election day; and if you fail to do that, you must answer to the remnant of your own conience. Any man who publicly declares that there is no choice between the Republican and Democratic platforms, and that either one could be read in the opposite National Convention without shocking the feelings of the delegates, not only insults the intelligence of his andience, but gives his conscience a hard squeeze. What, for example, would have been the effect if the tariff plank of the Republican Convention had been read in the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland? Would not the free trade and revenue reform delegates, who controlled the convention, have squirmed and reared with rage! Or take it the other way. Suppose that the Committee on Resolutions had reported to the Republican Convention the tariff plank subsequently adopted by the Democratic Convention. Has this budding free trade orator the hardihood to assert that the convention would have accepted it as an unequivocal declaration in favor of protection and the American system?

As a striking illustration of the unwillingtess, to which we have of en referred, or Mr. Blaine's a wapaper sup-porters to let their resders see the charges which are made against him, and the majner in which his oppo-nents view here we may mention that the following advirtisement was y steeday refused insertion in The Finnum by order of the editor.—New-York Evening Post.

As a striking illustration of the recklessness of The Post, and the general untrustworthiness of the statements it makes under the pressure of its present passion and rancor, the above is valuable. The Editor of THE TRIBUNE never even heard of the advertisement alluded to; and he hereby gives notice that The Evening Post can have it printed in by Captain Samuel Harrison, and planted in his garden our advertising columns by the day, week, month or year -just as long as it has money to pay for it

POLITICAL NOTES,

The Independent newspapers congratulate each other upon their "flaming zeal." Considering the methods to which they resort in their anti-Blaine campaign it can be truly said that they are " affame." The Bible refers to that sort of illumination in the phrase, " set on fire of

A striking illustration of the tactics to which the "reform" newspapers are willing to resort in their crusade against Mr. Blaine has just been furnished by one completions advocate of morality in Beston and an other in New-York The Boston Herald on Monday published a desputch from its Augusta correspondent, insinuating that Mr. Blaine's letter to an 1:10h American written during the Gardeld campaign, was in reality a of this city, copied that insinuation on its editorial page on Tuesday. Neither of those journals knew that there was a word of truth in the instinution, but b th of them were easer to use for one day what they had every reason to suppose would be proved a listing usy. Mr Blame's letter to his Irish-American correspondent was writen on October 27, 1880; within a few days it was generally published by the Republican press; on October 31, 1980, it was printed in The TRIBUNE.

Inasmuch as the Democrats in deference to public opinion have admitted Mr. Earnem's plea of ill-health and confided to Senator Gorman the practical management of their campaign they may be pleased to know what opinion their stanch ally, The New-York Times entertained of the new mule driver less than a year ago On September 4, 1883, The Times said: "In a spece which he [Governor Hamilton, of Maryland] promises to make in Baltimore this week he will have something has adjourned after balleting 447 times in van. A | vass. -Ed.]

further to say about the rescals to bis party, and, it i said, will name some of them -smong others Senator Gorman." On September 26, The Times said: | " All the ring elements combined for his [Governor Hamfit on's] defeat. They succeeded, and the favorite of the Gorman ring was nominated for Governor." On October 21, The Times said: "The administration of State affairs is so knowledged by many Democrats to be extravagant and corrupt, but all their efforts at reform within the party have proved unavailing. The organization is run by machine of which Senator Gorman is the acknowledged

In a recent note to the Hon. H. S. Bundy, Mr. Blaine re ferred to the Standard Coal Company, but the types made him say Standard Oil Company. The latter company was not in the remotest degree connected with the matter to which Mr. Blaine referred.

Mark M. 'Pomeroy, otherwise known as " Brick," who for several years past has been engaged in newspaper and mining business at Denver, announces his intention of returning to New-York city. He has issued a pros pectus in which he says that early in this month he will issue from this city The United States Democrat, an illustrated weekly paper, which will support what he terms "the Democratic Independent ticket, headed by Cleve-land and Hendricks." Mr. Pomercy has pitched his tent at No. 171 Broadway, and a second announcement from there says the new paper will be out August 9. The World gave a curiously warm welcome to this notable ally when he made his last interesting venture here, and can bardly be less warm now.

LOne of the most touching speciacles of this campaign is General Butler in the act, of assuring the Bourbon De-mocracy of Massachusetts that Judge Abbott is the best man they could possibly nominate for Gvorenor. have known Judge Abbott," says the General, " since 1838, perhaps more intimately than any other man, because to know a lawyer intimately is to try cases against him where all the qualities, good and bad, are brought out. I have known him as Judge. I have nothing but good to say of Judge Abbott in every relation of life, as husband, father, Judge, and friend. I simply doubt whether the Democracy would do so wise a thing as you Indicate."

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of The Cleveland Leader, writing from wampscott, Mass., snys; "Mrs. Frances Hodgson Buranttis always an object of interest when she is seen swinging in her hammeck or out driving or riding. She is a good horsewoman, but does not ride much, for she is suffering from nervous prestration and overwork (or, perhaps, excitement), and is obliged to keep very quiet Her two little boys ar- with her, but Dr. Burnett only comes occasionally, the distance being so great from Washington. Mrs. Burnett cares nothing for fashion; she fresses unconventionally, but in a style that suits her strong rather than beautiful face and lovely rounded name. One merit of her dressing is that she rarely wears black, which has become the badge of professional women; and when see does it is as a hard, or is long, rich and untrimmed, except with lace. She wears long, soft white woods, pale blues, livender, pink and even pale yellow, and each seems to be a part of her er condity and quite different from anything seen on any other woman."

Mrs. Jean Daveuport Lander, widow of General Lan der, and once a popular actress, occupies a cottage at Swampscott, which she made out of a stable belonging to one of the houses upon her grounds. The drawing to one of the houses upon her grounds. The drawing-room was formerly the carriage-house. The duling-room is where the horses were stabled, and the kitchen once served for the horness room. Mrs. Lander's last appearance on the stage was made eight years ago next January at the Bosion Theatre is the "Seariet Letter."

Professor Douglass, of the Michigan State University eavily with electricity and producing a miniature cy done, funnel-shaped, and whirling with sufficient velocity to catch up pens, pennics and pith-bails from off

The future Queen of the Netherlands will be one of the richest women in Europe, being heiress to the \$4,000,000 of her late brother and the vast private possessions of her father, the present King. J. B. Grinnell, for whom the town of Grinnell, Iowa,

was named, says: " In Grinnell there are no saloens, and to one has been sent to jail, to the poorhouse or to the enitentiary for twenty-five years. We can stand a cy-lone occasionally if you will keep whishey away."

General Butler will be sixty-six years old in Sovember Joachim, the celebrated violin player, tells a good story pot, which he can easily hide by not cutting off a par-ticular lock. One day in London he went to the barber's to have his hair trimmed. The barber wished to take this lock off, but Joachim insisted on its remaining, whereupon the barber exclaimed: "Let me cut it off; it makes you look like one of those old Dutch fiddlers." The barber had, of course, no idea whom he was shearing.

Thomas Batley Aldrich is to return from Europe a nco. He had engaged passage for October 10, but fea of the choicea has induced him to retrace his steps im-neciately.

Oliver Dond Byron laid a wreath of flowers upon the Longfellow tablet in Westminster Abboy early last week, nd appended to the wreath a card with the inscription "From an American admirer-Oliver Doud Byron actor." To these words Louis Harrison waggishly added: "Opens Utlea, N. Y., October 6." The card re-mained on view several days before it was removed.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Dr. O'Donnell has no patience with people for making uch a fuss about his two discoved Chinames. He says they are moral lepers, and wouldn't oring the blush of modesty to the che k of sham , or words to that off on. The World prattles along about the campaign just as though Cieveland were already elected.

An illustrated contemporary publishes the story of the intle boy who thought his father was afraid of Divine wealth because he took his gun along with him when he with at Sandays. The loke is wold tout a careful examination of its edges dis loses the mark of the behtly owners's teeth where it gnawed it to help along its first set.—(Hoston Transcript.

As soon as the Democrats discovered that the Blaine angressive campaign was loaded they began to shout, Call off your dogs!"

We have seen several items in our exchanges recently about the "tlevelend Electric Molog". Things have come to a critical stage thus early in the campuign, when it is necessary to get up artificial power to make Clevelend run. It is not it kely that we shall hear of a "Blaine Electric Molog." He is strong enough and will run satisfactedly without such a contrivance. (Norristown Heral). In its issue of March 14, 1883, Pack had a full-page

partoon entitled "The n w member of Monopoly Lodge matakes his 'First Degree'" In this castoon Mr. Clevland was represented with a cable they around his neck and a fool's can with the inscription, "be. Veto," on his head. Now it is beslobbering this same Mr. Clevhand with all the polychromatic praise at its command. "What fools these morta's be."

The a-perities and vice-situdes of our National game have at last been recognized by a mine in National game, which has named itself the "Bitter Apple Baseball Club," in the language of imaging that club ought to "knock down the persim none" every time —(New-Haven News.

A French physician has discovered a new disease called The most prenounced symptom of the di ease, he says, is an unconquerable aversion to getting out of bed in the morning. The French physician must be oking. That disease, if disease it be, is as old as the hills n this country.

A reading of the modest and matter of fact statements of the survivors of the Greely expedition suggests a new coverb—more true than that relating to a zero and his alct—to the effect that a hero is never a hero to himself. Boston Herald. At Goucester, N .J., a pear tree is still bearing fruit

that was brought in a flower pot from England in 1697, Captain Harrison's father was put to death as one of the regicides, during the reign of Charles II.

It may not be true, but they say that when that grizzled warrior, Governor Robert E. Pattison, rode over the tented field the other day at Gettysburg, he was so mystified by the raisons of the various batteries, that he turned to one of his staff officers with the remark that the boys seemed to be pretty well provided with sprink-ling wagons, anyhow. "-[Philadelphia Press. The poor Buddhists of Ceylon are naving a hard time of They want to have Buddha's birthday declared a legal Tholiday, and the use of tom-tems in religious pro cessions allowed, and they have sent a number of peti-

tions to that effect to the British Government. The Go ernment forwards the petitions to the local governor, who ties them up with red tape, and looks wise; and so it comes to pass that the petitioners are praying yet. In 1820 two hills of an area of about eight hundred acres, of almost no agricultural value, on the property in Lord Cawdor, in Scotland, were planted with fir an other litrees, and, after successive thinnings, the sales

arable land in the country. - [Philadelphia Ledger. There is in the Hotel Kaaterskill a well equipped printing office in which all the hotel printing is done. An excellent little weekly called The Kaaterskill is also published under the editorial supervision of Mr. Taylor, of The Philadelphia Inquirer.

A gentleman at Gilbertsville, Otsego County, knowing A gentleman at Gibertsville, Otsogo County, knowing the disgust with which Republicans generally regard the New York Times, recently made a proposition to the postmaster of that place, to the effect that he would replace every number of The Times, whose subscriber was willing to make the change, with The Timuse. The postmastr broached the subject to the members of The Times who, as opportunity offered and as a result every one same twenty in all-expressed their delight at the proposition and made the charge.—[Albany Evening Journal.]

A Democratic Congressional Convention in Missouri

disgusted delegate says that the members "jest spe days a chewin' an' spittin' an' cussin'." A Vermont farmer recently killed a striped may which was found to contain seventy-one young on which it had swallowed to protect them from harm. It this stery comes from a town where there is no da-store, it may be considered strictly correct.—(Buringto Free Frees.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

"MORAL RATHER THAN POLITICAL."

Prom the Independent Conference Address to the County.

The paramount issue of the Presidential election the year is moral rather tion political.

As there is a distinctive issue upon public policy presented for the easideration of the country, the character of the could be comes of the highest importance with all citizens who do not hold that the party victory should be secured.

"THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF THE CANDL "THE PERSONAL CHARACTER OF THE CAND.

From The Evening Post (Ind. Dem.), July 22, 1884.

We presume there are very few observers of the point, can field to-day who doubt any longer that the personal character of the candidates is to be the great issue as the chief topic of discussion in the canwass. All altempts to extract from the party platforms or from t', political situation any other subject of controversy have thus fe failed and will undoubtedly continue to fall.

THE "PERSONAL CHARACTER" ISSUE GONE AWAY

From The Sun (Dem.) of August 7, 1834

The only ground left for Independent Republicans whe atill desire to support Mr. Cleveland is indicated by The Evening Post. It is a remarkable defence to engage and supplement to the Independent address. It declars is supplement to the Independent address. It declars is effect that the paramount issue of the Presidential sleep tion is political, not moral.

CARL SCHURZ THEN AND NOW.

HE HAD NO CLAIM TO PUBLIC CONFIDENCE:

From The New York Times of December 28 1871.

We believe that Senator Schurz has no claim whatever
to public confidence or respect.

HE WAS A WILPUL LIAR;

From The Name York Times of January 11, 1872.

We are compelled to inform the rubbe that in making this statement Senator Schurz wilfully departed from

HE WAS A DOG WHOSE DAY WAS NEARLY GONE;
From The New Yest Times of February 24, 1872.
They (the people) begin to understand that Schurz, whe tried for years to get his relatives and friends into office, and only turned "pairiot" when he talled, is too coally a linking for this busy are. The hordinate concet a linking for this busy are. The hordinate concet a Schurz may prevent him ir in seeing this, but he will have to open his eyes to the unvelocate truthone of them the mornings. Every dog has his day—and this one's is nearly gone.

HE CUT A SORRY FIGURE ON A DEMOCRATIO

HE CUT A SORRY FIGURE ON A DEMOCRATIO FLATFORM:

From The New York Times of April 13, 1872.

The Democratic papers of indiana annotate that Senator Schurz will begin to stump that State as some a Congress adjourns. Senator Schurz has stumped Indiana once before—tweive years ago, during the memorahic Lincoin and Doughas campaign. At that time his spake from the same platform with such honored and iride champions of freedom as Henry S. Lane, Schuyler Collegete. Now he will figure side by side with Daniel W. Voorhees, who then called him "a foul-mouthed Duth viper"; with Thomas A. Hendricks, who, in every speed he made in that campaign, altided to Schurz as the "Lying Dutchman"; with David Tarple, who asserted that "the pertrait of Carl Schurz could be found in every regues' gallery in Europe," etc.

BUT WHAT A DEMOCRATIC REFORM SPEECH HE
CAN MAKE TO-DAY!

Prom The Nuc-Fork, Those of August, 6, 1884.
It is many wears since there has been an accusion in our politics to call forth such an appeal to the so in instince and the honest sentiments of American citizens as that convalued in Mr. Carl Schurz's delires at the meeting in the Grand Opera House of Brocklyn ast night, and there are few men who could respond to the occasion so adequately. His speech ought to be read and pondered by every Republican voter. It must carry conviction to every mind that is not already tainted by the poison of political dish nor or blinded by the prejudice of portry it was addressed to Republicans by a Republican, and appeals to a I that is oes in the sentiment that rave in Republican party its power and its prestice in the past.

Mr. Schurz set forth in a clear light. . . . Mr. Schurz selbar ply presents the opportunity. Schurz made his speech most effort sharply presents the opportunity.

CARL SCHURZ ON A CHANGE OF PARTIES. THE HORRORS OF A CHANGE FOUR YEARS AGO.

THE HORRORS OF A CHANGE FOUR YEARS AGO, From Mr. Schurz's Speech at Indianapolis, July 20, 1830. It is an almost universally acknowledged fact that at present the public business is, on the whole, well and however the conducted in the Government offices. Now substitute for this the Democratic referm, making a clean sweep according to the old spoils system, and what will you have! Hundreds of thousands of politicians, great and small, but all hungry, rushing for seven yor eighty thousand places, backed and pressed by every Democratic tongressma and every Democratic committee is the land. This impetious rush must be satisfied at rapidly as possible, for they want to make the best of their time, and in this case as well as other, time is money. cracic congression and every Democratic consisted the land. This importions ruth must be satisfied rapidly as possible, for they want to make the best of the time, and in this case us well as other, time is money, is uncless to diguise it; the masses of office-seeke starved for twenty years, will not be turn back as long as there is a mouthful the tuble. Seventy or clashry thousand offiselected at random from that multitude of rayenous phoants will be put into places held now mostly be not fried capa ity and experience. They must be take random, for it is impossible to fill so large a number places in so short a time as the furious demand will put, it may other way. Need I tell any sensible is what the effect upon the conduct of the public substitute machinery of the Government at one reli bloom will be the sudden as absolution of raw hands for a similar in the shortest possible time, for official train experience and souss of responsibility. It will be a moved for some lime at least of those carefully device the mind of the and as the armony thousand places of trust, responsibility power, now well filled, to the random at the particular many thousand places of trust, responsibility power, now well filled, to the random as the substitution of the sudden alternations as the substitution of the house of the word as the mong the heats of the victorians marry.

The nocless to say that the Democratic party control as efficient number of men of altituty and integrity all times places. No doubt it does, flat it is absolutely and as the orthogonerous controls as the appointing power, and alternation as the appointing power, and the for those who have the appointing power.

a sufficient number of men of a litty and integrity. Ill all those places. No doubt it does, that it is absolutely upositive for those who have the appointing power, was it has were ever so well disposed, to make earer heatings for so many thousand places to a short those especially concluding the fact that usually the least wor's response as a range of the most chance as an integration of the points and the most skillad in securing the profited indusements. Next left the tarpayers what such an experiment will feout I (Suppose lafter a success of the Democratic party is a Presidential election all the offices, high and lone, in all the banks and surings institutions of the company, were to be filled suddenly with Democratic politicians upon the recommendation of Democratic temperature and the depositors thank of the sofety of their many I And yet the greater; than the interests involved in the conduct of the great inversiment of the United States. I do not think this is putting the case too strongly, and I invite the business men of the country and the turnsyers generally to consider it well before they cast their cotes.

THE PLEASING PROSPECT OF A CHANGE TO-DAY, From Mr. schort's Speech in Brooklyn, August 5, 1884. Mone of you exhips result from the thought of histing the diovernment, by the defeat of the nepublical party, pass into the name of the consocial Theorems at time when such a transfer of power appeared to involve great damps. That was the time of the civil sur, of superior and made party. That the time of the civil sur, of superior national party. That times ties the easy years be hind as. The timon is no longer in peoparty. The extense of the Government as size it is safe. We are it profoun peace. I have shown you that, as defountly increasing the contribution of thousand in convenience. This is an aspectious time for looking calinly at the nature of our fovernment and it requirements. Every thinking man will admit these propositions; reproficing government, as it has shaped itself, is government through political parties. This corrains does in the nature of this as, not mean that one party should remain in possession of the Government all testing. Such a state of things would new table in the long ran bring forth very cerup and very tyrannical government, because it would be irresponsible. What a long autourrepted period of party ascends. THE PLEASING PROSPECT OF A CHANGE TO DAY. inevitably in the long ran bring forth very corrup and very tyramileal government, because it would be tree-possible. What a long aninterrepted period of party ascendingly may accomplish we have already learned by painful experience. I go further, and aftern the very intion that there is only one political party capable of carrying on the Government, or that there is only one party in can be trusted with it, will in the long run become sectoral dangeron of restitutions. A regulation which has a sumption is practically maintained with a reputoic only in name. The abordity of the assumption is relieved in the langeron of the second of the assumption is relieved in politics. In 1880, he republican vote was 4,150,021; the bemocratic vote, 4,447.888—abord one-half of the people are almost equally divided upon the that the existence of the Republic descended upon the ability of one-half of the people of keep the Givernment primanguly is 15 with the content of the people of keep the Givernment primanguly is 15 with the content of the people of keep the Givernment primanguly is 15 with the content of the people of keep the Givernment primanguly is 15 with the content of the people of keep the Givernment primanguly is 15 with the content of the people of the people of the people of the content of the people of the content of the people of the peop

other. If it were true that the existence of the Republic depended upon the ability of one-half of the people to keep the Giverament permanently it its lower hands, and one of the hands of the ather half, the Republic might is well wind up at once and have a receiver appoint of it is absured. Here must be, therefore, it is the cervarappoint of it is absured. Here must be, therefore, a change from one party to number.

Now, the Republican pury has been in power for twenty-four successive vears—nearly a quarter of a cality. Canadaly, my Republican friends, you cannot think that the Republican party should or can always remain in power. Does it not occur to you, when looking at the present condition of things, that it would have been much better for the Republican party had it already your through the discipline of some interruption I. At any rate, every sensible man knows that with the certificity of fairs it will have to go out of power some line. So same being will deavy this. Well, thus, I bey you soberly to consider whether all things taken into account the present time is not as propilious stone as you can ever expect to find.

THE STANDARD VERSION.

From The New-York Evening Post.

THE TERRINE and some other papers quote this as coming from The Evening Post textually: "We have reason to be leve that Governor Cleveland, if elected President would offer Cabinet positions to a number of fudependent

Republicans."
The only thing like this which has appeared in The Eleming Post is this, in answer to a Blaibe correspondent who asked, "will Clevelad, d. if elected, select for his Cabinet Democrats or Republicans it."
"We believe the veland, if elected, will select for his Cabinet Democrats and Republicans of the large class who will vole for aim, and that such a Cabine will be far hore respectable and runstworthy than any which Blaine would be at all likely to select."
The alterations made is the passage by Blaine papers are characteristic of the way in which they are conducting the canvass.

[The TRIBUNE cepted a paragraph from a promi-

[THE TRIBUNE copied a paragraph from a prominent paper of The lost's new party, The New York Star, commenting on The Post's declaration, and duly credited it to The Star. The Post's effort to insinuate that THE TRIBUNE intentionally changed its words is thoroughly characteristic of the abandoned way in which it is conducting its little car-